





## FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 15th day of October next*, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

**VALUABLE PROPERTY,**  
Late the Estate of JONAS STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the Bermudian-creek Woollen Factory, & Farm,  
Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2 1/2 miles south of Petersburg. (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story

**Brick House,**  
with two other Tenant houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory-house is a 2-story **Stone Building,**  
about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery: Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

**225 ACRES**  
in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. by

THOMAS STEPHENS,  
*Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.*  
July 12. 1s  
N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next. T. S.

Elizabeth Hammacher,  
(by her next friend, James Robeson,) vs.

Samuel Hammacher.  
ALIAS SUBPENA FOR DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to SAMUEL HAMMACHER.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to answer the petition or libel of the said Elizabeth, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth, your Wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1831. } tc



## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 22d day of August next*—

**Notice is hereby Given**  
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.  
Dated at Gettysburg, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. [July 12.] tc

J. B. DANNER,  
*Still continues the*

## SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 1f

M. C. CLARKSON  
HAS JUST RECEIVED  
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF  
**HARDWARE,**  
comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.  
HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF  
**CEDAR WARE,**  
**BASKETS,**  
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &  
**LIGHTNING RODS,**  
With Brass Points.  
Gettysburg, May 31. 1f

**REALITY.**  
**THIRD EDITION**  
**THIS SPRING!**

DANVERS & ZIEGLER,  
HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring. (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
**CHINA, GLASS, &**  
**QUEEN'S-WARE,**

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.  
Gettysburg, June 14. 1f

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

**Entirely New Stock of GOODS,**

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,**  
**Looking-Glasses, &**  
**LIQUORS.**

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)  
A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—  
"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.  
Gettysburg, April 19. 1f

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM formerly the Property of Col. Richard Browns, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

**380 ACRES,**

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

**Brick House,**  
**BANK BARN, &c.**  
The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.  
March 15. 1f

GARLEGGANT'S  
**Balsam of Health.**

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garleggant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Colic, Nausea, Flatulency, Lowess, Stomachic, Pains, &c. It is a remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. RUEHLER,  
Druggist and Apothecary.  
Gettysburg, May 3. 121  
The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:  
Dear Sir—1 lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.  
Respectfully yours,  
JAMES FLAMING,  
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

## Apprentices & Journeymen SILVER-PLATERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers have established in Gettysburg, on East Middle-street.

**A MANUFACTORY**  
OF ALL KINDS OF  
**Plated Goods and Ware,**  
but in particular  
**Harness and Carriage MOUNTINGS,**  
**BRIDLE-BITS,**  
**Saddles, &c. &c.**

The demand for their Goods having increased beyond their calculations, urges them to extend their Establishment. They are desirous, therefore, of having 10 or 12 additional

**APPRENTICES,**  
and a few additional  
**JOURNEYMEN.**

None need apply but such as can come well recommended. None of the Mechanical branches, we believe, offer more favorable prospects to young men than does this.

Our customers at home, and all orders in our line from abroad, will be promptly attended to, and their favors thankfully received.

MILLER & LITTLE.  
Gettysburg, June 7. 1f

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,  
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

**JACOB GILBERT,**

deceased, to wit: Barny Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to Thaddeus Stevens. Sally, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgeber, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza and Sophia Saltzgeber (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert (eldest son), Jacob Gilbert, Geo. Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
June 28. tc

## PUBLIC SALE.

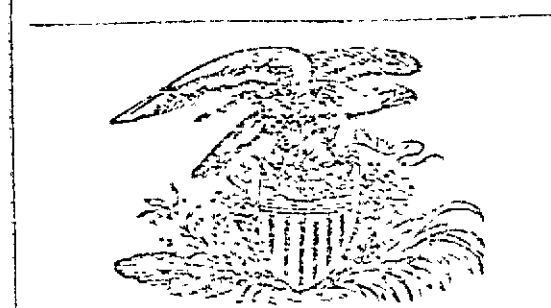
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 20th day of August next*, on the premises,

**A LOT OF GROUND,**  
Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.—Also,

**A lot of Ground.**  
In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing 1/2 of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of *Arthur Nickel*, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, Adm'r.  
By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
June 7. ts



## THE EAGLE HOTEL.

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that well known Tavern stand.

**THE EAGLE HOTEL.**  
situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. Guarner, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travelers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.  
Gettysburg, April 12. 1f

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton CRAGS at this Office.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, passed last session, to ascertain the claims against the *HANOVER & CARLISLE TURN-PIKE ROAD COMPANY*, and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
that we will attend at the house of William McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, and to perform such other business as may be necessary relating to the same, on *Monday the 8th day of August next.*

ROBERT SMITH,  
J. F. MACFARLANE,  
J. B. McPHERSON, } Aud's &c.  
June 14. 1d

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

**WILLIAM HAMILTON,**

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
June 28. tc

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,  
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

**JACOB STONER,**

deceased, to wit:—John Stoner, the children of Devirow, intermarried with William Shoemaker, (who died before the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emmy Shoemaker, and Hetty. Intermarried with Daniel Merring—and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker. Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
June 28. tc

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

**VALENTINE STEAR.**

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof—and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit:—John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Sonebreyer, Jacob, now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse, and Jonas Stear; Susanna, intermarried with John Yagellman, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catharine Stear—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
June 28. tc

## TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE FIFTEENTH CLASS OF THE  
**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**  
WILL BE DRAWN ON  
*Saturday the 30th of July.*  
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.  
SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	35	100
1	10,000	50
1	2,500	40
1	1,505	30
5	1,000	25
5	500	20
5	400	10
10	300	5
20	200	

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,  
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT  
**CLARKSON'S.**  
Gettysburg, July 19. 1d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 14,  
58 9 15 8 53 52 42 38 20

## ATTENTION!

The York Springs Troop,  
WILL meet for organization, and the election of Officers, on *Saturday the 13th of August next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg. (Y. Springs.)  
J. SANDERS, B. I. te  
July 19.

## LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing those indebted to him, that his Books, Notes, &c. have been left in the hands of ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. Gettysburg—with whom they are requested to call and settle, on or before the *first day of August next*. After that date, suits will be brought for the recovery of all unpaid.  
C. J. SHOWER.  
July 12. 3t

**A WAGON-MAKER AND SADDLER,**

BEING Single Men, can be accommodated with separate Shops, newly built and finished, in an excellent settlement for both Trades, by applying to  
THOMAS McKNIGHT.  
Franklin township, July 12. 3t

## FEVER AND AGUE.

THOSE persons troubled with this disease, can have a safe and easy CURE, by applying at the Subscriber's Store, in Franklin township. I have been encouraged to give this Notice, from the almost universal cures performed by this Medicine for the last two years—and some cases of a long standing.  
THOMAS McKNIGHT.  
July 12. 3t

## VENUE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from Gettysburg, will expose to Public Sale, at his dwelling, on *Saturday the 6th of August next*,  
A QUANTITY OF  
**NEW FURNITURE,**  
One Cooking-Store, and Two ten-plate do.  
**A COW,**  
with a variety of other articles.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by  
JOHN N. STARR.  
Gettysburg, July 12. ts

## Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets due and payable to the respective Creditors of THOMAS BONNER, deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Philip Heagy, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 13th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the Creditors of said deceased are desired to present their claims.

THOS. C. MILLER, } Aud'ts &c.  
J. B. McPHERSON, }  
J. M. STEVENSON. }  
July 12. 1m

## General Synod

OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,

IN THE UNITED STATES.  
THE clerical and lay delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 30th day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be especially invited. If one information of their meeting, to be present, be given to the subscriber.

DAVID F. SCHIFFER,  
Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.  
July 12.

## DOCTORS

**DRYIN & GROTH,**  
Physicians inform the Citizens of Littlestown and its vicinity, that they have entered into a partnership; and hope, by the strictest attention, to gain the full confidence of all who may be pleased to employ them.  
Littlestown, July 5. 3t



## The Indians.

From the Cherokee Phoenix of July 16.  
**GEORGIA & THE MISSIONARIES.**  
 The persecution now progressing against the missionaries seems to be unrelenting, which proves to our mind that the law of Georgia against white men was particularly intended for them. The object of the Legislature was to get them out of the country; but as it would have been too outrageous to effect this without some pretext, the act requiring an oath of allegiance was passed, with which it must have been known, the missionaries, as conscientious men, could not comply. This being the case, it was supposed the only alternative left them to avoid the penalty of the law was to remove and to leave their churches and schools. But as some of them have thought proper not to do even that, they are dragged about as felons, and are to be shut up in the Penitentiary for a term not less than four years. "Law enforced to strictness sometimes becomes the severest injustice." Such is this act of Georgia. It is the height of injustice when enforced in the mildest manner. But what will it be said when the present proceedings are ahead of that law? When acts are committed which no man in his senses will say they are in concordance with the law? The following is to the point:

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, superintendent of the Methodist Missions in this nation, and not residing within the Georgia charter, lately returned from a visit to Tennessee. He merely passed this part of the nation a few weeks since, on his way to Creek path to fill an appointment previously made. On his way back to the Tennessee side of the nation, where we believe he has generally made his stay, when but a few miles from Mount Wesley, he met the Guard conducting Messrs. Worcester and Trott to their head quarters. He was arrested by them, ordered to dismount from his horse and take the line of march with the other prisoners. Mr. Wells, stationed at Chattooga, was with Mr. McLeod, and was about to be taken also, but on making proper representation, as to his location, he was permitted to go on his way if he thought proper. He followed on, however, leading Mr. McLeod's horse, supposing he would be released as soon as he got to Camp Gilmer, as others have been who were arrested under similar circumstances.

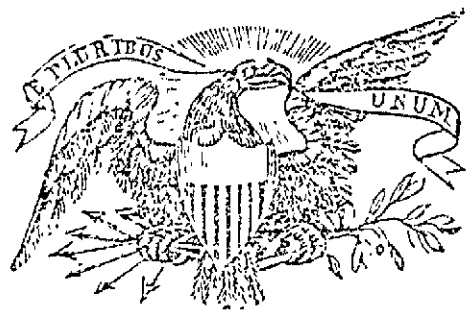
Now under what law, under what provision of any law was Mr. McLeod arrested, and compelled to walk fifty or sixty miles? It becomes the good people of Georgia to see to these things. There are many in that state, we have not the least doubt, who advocated the extension of the laws over the Indians, who would deprecate such measures, if they were but properly informed of what is going on.

We wish to say a few words on another point. The State of Georgia is a Christian State—its laws are founded on Christian principles, and the Governor, we suppose, is at least a nominal Christian. The superiority of Christian laws over the rest of the world consists in their mildness. The guilty are punished not in any way which may partake of cruelty, but in mercy. It is therefore, in the constitution of Georgia, most properly made the duty of the Governor to execute the laws in mercy. It has appeared to us, however, in some of the circumstances we have related in the execution of the Georgia laws over this nation, that there has been exhibited too much of a vindictive spirit. The case of Mr. Worcester was certainly one which demanded, at least, forbearance and that mercy which the Governor has in his oath promised to observe. He could not have removed without leaving his wife on a bed of sickness. His circumstances were known to the Guard, who we have reason to believe were disposed to be forbearing. His arrest, at this time, we are told, was founded on a direct order from the Governor for that purpose. The case, also, of the Cherokee we noticed last week as being under arrest, shows in what spirit Georgia laws are executed. It is said they found him digging gold, and when they were about to take him he took a gun to defend himself. After he was induced or made to lay that by, he took his knife. For this he was severely beaten on the head with a stick. On this part of the story we have nothing to say. But after he was in the power of the Guard—completely in their hands—when it was impossible that he could do them injury, he was chained to a wagon, and in that situation compelled to travel when they left Oostigee. This is the information we have received.

Messrs. Worcester and Butler are probably now in the jail of Gwinnett County, to await their trial at the next Superior Court. They will not think it worth while, we suppose, to give bail, as that would give them no security against another arrest. Look at the case of Mr. Trott. It is even reported here that Governor Gilmer has ordered his agent, that if Mr. Worcester gives bail and crosses the Chattahoochee river on his return to his family, to have him again immediately arrested. That, however, makes no difference, as the case of Mr. Trott renders it certain that he would again be taken.

Since the foregoing was written, information has reached this place that Mr. McLeod, as we supposed, was discharged at the station.

It seems too that Mr. Wells, who is said above to have been in company with Mr. McLeod, received a severe blow with a stick from the hands of the Commanding officer. What the crime was we have not particularly understood.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, August 2.

We have given, this week, the correspondence between the Editor of the Washington Globe, and Mr. Berrien, the late Attorney General, upon the subject of the dissolution of the cabinet. Mr. Berrien has since come out, at great length, in an appeal to the public, which includes a statement from Mr. Ingham. These are documents which, from the high standing of the writers, call for an attention which ordinary newspaper "sparring" is not entitled to. We shall endeavor to give it, either entire, or condensed, next week, for the people ought to know the whole truth, relative to this disgraceful transaction.

We have received a respectful note from six of our subscribers, requesting a publication in the "Sentinel," of Mr. Rus's letter upon the subject of Masonry.

Having commenced the publication of the articles upon the dissolution of the Cabinet, it is an act of justice to all parties concerned, to give no partial statement, but let both sides be heard, upon this question. The length of these communications, at present leaves but little room for other long articles. When we have disposed of them, which we hope will be in two or three papers, the request of the gentlemen, above mentioned, will be treated in a respectful manner.

The Hon. Louis McLane, our Minister at the English Court, arrived a few days since at New-York, with his family.—His intention is, no doubt, to enter upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, which office it is understood, he has been invited to by the President.

The following paragraph is copied from the Georgetown (South Carolina) Intelligencer of Thursday last. We presume such a statement would not have been made without entire confidence in its correctness.—*Nat. Int.*

"Some time since, we are informed, a legal gentleman of Charleston imported some goods, and gave the usual bonds for the duties, which have lately become due. On their payment being refused, as we understand, for the purpose of bringing the question of Constitutionality before a Jury of the country, they were placed by the collector in the hands of Mr. Frost, the District Attorney, who has declined to bring suit upon them, believing the Tariff Law to be unconstitutional. We perceive that in the brilliant illumination of the State Rights Pavilion a few evenings since in Charleston, the name of 'Edward Frost' had a conspicuous place, with the addition of 'the Carolina Habersham.'"

**The Mission to England.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Journal, asserts that prior to the appointment of Mr. McLane, both Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Berrien refused pressing offers of the mission to England, being previously advised of the party-colored instructions which were in preparation for that mission.

The Missouri Republican, received yesterday, furnishes the following:—From the italicising of the words "It is said," we infer that the Editor of the Republican doubts the authenticity of the information of Black Hawk's being engaged in endeavoring to revive the designs of Tecumseh:—*Nat. Int.*

**The late Indian Disturbance.**—The U. S. troops have returned to the Barracks from Rock River, and the militia have gone to their homes. On the appearance of the reinforcement of mounted militia, 1500 strong, it appears that the Indians immediately moved to the west of the Mississippi, sent over a flag of truce, and sued for peace. A treaty was concluded with them, by which they have agreed to reside and hunt on their lands west of the Mississippi, and not to cross except by the express permission of the President of the United States or the Governor of Illinois—they have also agreed not to hold any further intercourse with British posts or to any, &c. &c. It is said, that Black Hawk, who commanded the Indians, had been endeavoring to revive the designs of the celebrated Tecumseh—that he had conspired with the southwestern Indians as far as Texas, besides other nearer tribes. We believe that tranquillity is now secured to the northern settlements of Illinois for some time to come.

Our respected fellow citizens, Col. H. POWELL and Captain CAYCE, with their respective families, came passengers in the *MONONGAHELI*, which arrived on Saturday.—*U. S. Gaz.*

One of the western papers communicates the information that the navigation from New-Orleans to Louisville has been shortened about 42 miles, by cutting off two bends in the Mississippi river. The first at the bend into which Red River empties itself. The distance around that bend was 18 miles. Captain Shreve, the superintendent for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, commenced making an excavation across the neck of land, at the narrowest point. The object was effected by cutting a canal 17 feet wide by 22 feet deep, after felling all the timber in the vicinity. The water was let through the canal about the 28th January, 14 days after the commencement of the work. In two days the water had excavated a channel to such an extent, that the steamer Belvidere passed up through it. On the same day the United States steamer Heliopolis passed up the same channel. Since that time the steam boats have all passed through the same cut up and down. In five days it was the main channel of the river, being about half a mile in width, and of equal depth with the other parts of the river. The excavation was made by the steam snag boat Heliopolis, in an unexampled and expeditious manner. By laying the boat head on the shore, two scrapers of large size were worked by lines from four windlasses on the main shaft of the boat. Two lines to each scraper, one a six inch line, to haul the scraper into the bow of the boat, the other, a three and a half inch line, passed through the leading block on the shore, as far out as was necessary, and fastened to the back end of the scraper to draw it out. In this manner, the scrapers were kept in continual operation; loaded and unloaded by their own motion, attended by two men each, moving the earth out and throwing it into the river, where it was washed away at the rate of at least a ton weight per minute.

The other bend, 200 miles above Natchez, which has been cut off, is not so perfect a navigation. The distance around it is 24 miles. That channel has been formed by cutting a small ditch through two years ago. Last fall the timber was cut off the banks. Six or eight steam boats have passed up through it. It is believed that it will wash, this year, to such extent that it will be the main channel of the river next year. The saving to the navigation will be equally as great as that at Red River. *Bull. Gaz.*

## Correspondence suppressed.

We saw a letter from Washington yesterday, from which we would willingly have extracted a portion but were unable. The amount of the information, however, which would be most interesting to our readers, is something like the following:

The president felt called on by the statement of Mr. BERRIEN to appear before the public under his proper signature. Whereupon he and the members of his privy council, Messrs. Lewis & Co. concerted a most *swearing* article, and sent it forthwith to the *Globe*; where it was put into type, and stood waiting the making-up of the form, to come forth and astonish the world; meantime Messrs. LIVINGSTON and WOODBURY arrived at a knowledge of this matter.—They heard of the strange thing at the *Globe* office, and forthwith set out to prevent its promulgation.—The general and his aids were found.—The principal members of the present cabinet immediately called a council, at the first tavern, and excluded therefrom the under-workers. Messrs. LIVINGSTON and WOODBURY then told the president what they had heard; asked whether it were true. The president confirmed the report. The secretaries then set forth to him the great impropriety of a president's descending to the arena of public strife, when so many could be found to do battle in his behalf. But the general was like "a roaring lion," "he would be heard thro' the *Globe*."

After considerable argument, which promised to be unavailing, the secretaries told the president that they were by the country considered his constitutional and *real* advisers, and that if the article then in type should appear, it would be considered as resulting from their advice or consent, which they would not allow; and unless the article were recalled, they would immediately retire from the cabinet. The privy council was not allowed admission to this conference, and the president being without a backer, and fearing the consequences, consented to withdraw the reply—on the single condition that the editor of the *Globe* should be allowed to say what he pleased upon the subject.

We give the report as it appeared in the letter, as near as we can recollect. After the receipt of our postscript, we received a letter from a friend, giving some additional particulars, and slightly varying the statement above. *U. S. Gaz. of July 23.*

The packet from St. Domingo which arrived at Kingston on the 2d, brought a rumor that the old hatred between the blacks and mulattoes, had broken out into open warfare, and that they were massacring each other in cold blood.

A *cultaneous* disease is prevalent in a part of Essex county, Mass. It is attributed to the use of barley straw for beds, in which the Hessian fly had deposited its eggs.

To the Members of the Association for the promotion of Temperance in the State of Pennsylvania.

In compliance with the instructions of a resolution of "the Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits" passed on the 12th inst. you are informed that at the suggestion of a number of our fellow citizens residing in the western parts of the Commonwealth, who met at Pittsburgh early in the present year, a convention to be composed of delegates from the several county and local associations for the promotion of temperance in this state, is to be held at Harrisburg on the 24th day of August next.

The purpose of the intended meeting is to concentrate the efforts now making to arrest the progress of the vice of intemperance in our state and country. You are, therefore, earnestly requested to appoint representatives, and to furnish them with all the information you can obtain, having any bearing upon this subject, and that may contribute to the beneficial ends which the convention will seek to accomplish.

The great importance of the contemplated assembly, need not be urged upon your notice; it will be sufficient thus briefly to announce the design, to induce you to join in the vigorous prosecution of a work, so auspiciously begun, and which with the continued favor of the Divine Being, must yield incalculable blessings to the human race. On behalf of the society,

ROBERTS VAUX, President.

Philadelphia, July 13.

The Editors of all the newspapers published in Pennsylvania are respectfully requested to insert the above notice.

The two parties at Charleston (S. C.) have resolved to send delegates to an Anti-Tariff Meeting, or Free Trade Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th of September next. We have not seen the names of any sponsors for this meeting. The only regular Tariff or Anti-Tariff Convention is Congress.—*Nat. Gaz.*

## CLOSING SCENE OF LIFE.

The last words of Thomas Jefferson were, "I resign my soul to my God, and my Daughter to my Country." John Adams, near his end, roused by the firing of cannon, and being told the people were rejoicing for the 4th of July, said, "It is a great and glorious day"—and expired with the words "Independence forever!" trembling on his lips.—The Commercial Advertiser states that when the noise of the firing began at midnight, the dying Monroe "opened his eyes inquiringly; and when the cause was communicated to him, a look of intelligence indicated that he understood what the occasion was." We know not if there be upon record more striking instances than these, of the "ruling passion strong in death."

The Indian King tavern, on the south side of Market street, between Second and Third, with a lot of twenty-five feet by two hundred, was sold on Thursday the 21st ult. by Mr. Wolbert, for forty-two thousand two hundred dollars. A century ago, according to an old deed, it was leased as a tavern, at an annual rent of fifteen shillings. *Phil. Gaz.*

**Emigration.**—The Montreal Vindicator of a late date has this paragraph—"We are informed by a letter from Quebec, that the number of emigrants arrived up to the 9th July is 33,000, and that, considering such a vast multitude, there has been but little distress. Few of these, too, who have been dependent on employment, but have found occupation one way or other. Of those arriving in Montreal there are very few anxious to go to the United States—All seem inclined to make Upper Canada the place of their destination!"

In a public lecture lately delivered at Portland, Dr. Noah Webster stated—"that, to prepare himself for the great and principal work of his life, his dictionary, he made himself acquainted with twenty different languages."

JOSEPH BAILEY has been appointed Attorney General of the State of Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. TAYLOR.

## Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 12	Oats,	25
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 12	Whiskey,	31
Corn,	62 to 65	Peanuts,	4 09
Rye,	63	Peas,	35

## TO BE RECALLED.

On Monday evening the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. William Parker, to Mr. Mary Cooper—both of this borough.  
 On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David McQuigg, Mr. William Cuthbert, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stebbins—all of this borough.

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 22d of August inst., for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.

Aug. 2.

son, I considered the object of the interview to be to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination. He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent thro' Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of General Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen.

## CAMP-MEETING.

THERE will be a Camp-Meeting held on the Land of Mr. Brinkerhoff, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, to commence on the 12th day of August inst. under the direction of the Rev. Wm. HAMILTON, P. E. of the Carlisle District. All well disposed persons are invited to attend.

We would hereby forewarn all persons from selling Beer, Cakes, or Spirituous Liquors within 3 miles of the Camp Ground—the limits prescribed by Law.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

 ELI HORNER, Executor.  
 Aug. 2. 4t

## NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of \$30,000,  
 TWO of 10,000,  
 4 of 5,000, and 10 of 1,000!

THE SIXTEENTH CLASS OF THE  
**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**  
 WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 13th of Aug.  
 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	51	200
2	10,000	51
4	5,000	51
10	1,000	102
1	640	102
20	500	1475
46	300	11475

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,  
 Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT  
**CLARKSON'S.**  
 Gettysburg, Aug. 2. 1d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 15,  
 25 7 29 24 1 6 43 50 38

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the Fourth Monday of August inst. for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 2. 3t

## Trial List—August Term.

Abraham Eckert	vs. Henry C. Wampler.
Henry Montfort	vs. Elizabeth and John Montfort, Sen.
Mathew Duncan	vs. John Duncan.
George Hartzil	vs. Henry Colstock.
Mathew Sturgeon	vs. David Smith & Partner, Overland.
Henry Mumert	vs. John Myers.
John Treaster	vs. Joseph Henry.
John Treaster	vs. Jacob Woritz.
FOR ARGUMENT.	
John Dearborn	vs. Christian Friday.

## Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Humerstown, on Saturday the 6th of August inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. each member prepared with 12 blank cartridges.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Capt.

Aug. 2. 1p

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.



and itself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the Cabinet favorable to the new-born opposition, were especially exempted in the denunciations of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet. That a wish to bring Major Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects, and produced this result.

You require of me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and, therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course. But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as Col. Johnson's evidence, does not, in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so, because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself) as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject, is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &amp;c.

F. P. BLAIR.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

#### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

**Bloody conflict in Poland—advance of the Russians—retreat of the Poles upon Warsaw.**

The packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Captain Allen, arrived at New York on Friday evening from Liverpool. By this conveyance the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual supply of foreign papers, including London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th June.

Such of the contents of these papers as relate to the progress of the Polish Revolution, are full of interest. A bloody engagement has taken place between the main armies of the Russians and the Poles, led respectively by Diebitsch and Skrzynecki in person, which resulted disastrously for the latter. Their brilliant successes, so recently reported, have suddenly given place to alarming reverses.

The Prussia State Gazette of June 2d, contains the following interesting details, received from the Polish capital:

WARSAW, May 29.—A relation of the most recent operations published to-day, says:—The chief object of the movement of our army towards Tychosin and Lomza, was to enable a corps under the command of Gen. Chlapowski to reach Lithuania, in order to afford assistance to the insurgents in that province. This point having been attained—as the Commander-in-Chief found it impossible to induce the Russian Guards to give battle, and as the junction of Marshal Diebitsch with the guards would give a combined force far superior to his own—he determined to return to his former position, while Gen. Gielgud, who it was intended should enter the northern part of Lithuania, began his march upon Lomza. Marshal Diebitsch, in the meantime, having effected his junction with the Guards, determined to cut off our army from Warsaw. The gallant resistance of the 24th corps, under Gen. Lubinski, which forced its way at the point of the bayonet through a force thrice its own strength, enabled General Skrzynecki to pursue his march.

On the 25th the Guards attacked Gen. Lubinski, whose corps formed our rear, at the same time that Diebitsch was advancing in the direction of Czerw. Our army was already on the right bank of the Narew, and the rear only remained on the opposite bank. On the 26th the attack was renewed, commanded by Marshal Diebitsch in person. The Polish General drew near to Ostrolenka, and the enemy's march was arrested by the fire the

hauwizers had kindled in the town. General Lubinski crossed the Narew and burnt the bridge, but not so effectually as to prevent its being quickly restored. Accordingly Gen. Schakoffski, supported by a tremendous artillery, succeeded in crossing the river. A most violent combat ensued, the enemy vainly endeavored to convey large masses to the right bank; our troops defended themselves most brilliantly. The carnage was dreadful, and lasted several hours, during which our troops in vain endeavored to force the enemy back to the other side of the river, who, on his part, was also vainly striving to effect his purpose. The chief point of contention was the bridge, and a long elevated dyke which passes along the marshy shore of the Narew, and the nature of the ground contributed much to give the battle a sanguinary character. They fought man to man, and thousands were killed by being thrown over the dyke. The Russian troops displayed a degree of courage and resolution far superior to what they had shown in the preceding part of the campaign. An unusual heat increased the labor of the day. The Russians threw away their knapsacks to be more at ease. At length, towards evening,

fatigued by their exertions, and unable to overcome the resistance of our gallant troops, the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the river, and we remained in possession of the field of battle, upon which the Commander-in-Chief passed the night in order to provide for the relief of the wounded. To have recommenced the battle would have tended to no result as Gen. Gielgud had full time to effect his march over Lomza. The Commander-in-Chief therefore resolved to retreat over Rozan to Pultusk.

This march was effected in perfect order, and without being in any way disturbed by the enemy, who it appears, had suffered too severely, to follow us. To estimate the loss on both sides is as yet impossible. On our side from three to four thousand men are hors d' combat; but it appears certain that though the Commander-in-Chief with his usual caution avoids all allusion to the loss of the enemy, it must be at least double ours. Four regiments, one of them the Guards, that first attempted to pass the river were cut to pieces.

We lost neither artillery, baggage or prisoners; a few stragglers alone can have fallen into the enemy's hands during the retreat. We have taken only 200 prisoners. Generals Kicki and Kaminski, have been killed. Two other Generals, Pac, and Bogustowski, have been slightly wounded. According to the statement of the prisoners, three Russian Generals have been killed. The severe service which our troops have had to pass through, has induced the Commander-in-Chief to allow a few days' rest at Praga.

The intelligence that the Polish army, after a sanguinary battle, was approaching the capital spread consternation here; but the frank statement of General Skrzynecki has tended for the present to tranquilize the public mind. Two fresh regiments of infantry, and several squadrons of cavalry have already proceeded to the camp.

From the Journal des Debats. We can vouch for the authenticity of the following news:—"The States of several counties of Hungary, taking pattern by that of Bartz, have had the boldness to address representations to their king Francis, in which they remind him of the services rendered to Hungary by Poland, in the wars against the Turks, and of the great mistake committed by Austria when she sacrificed that country which protected her against Russia, to a sordid and momentary interest. They now call, first, for the instantaneous revocation of the ordinances prohibiting the exportation of arms and provisions to Poland; secondly, for the convocation of the diet to deliberate upon the best means of assuaging the sufferings of the Poles. We are ignorant of the effect of these representations."

The Belgian Congress elected Prince Leopold King, by a vote of 152 out of 196; but as Belgium yet claims Luxembourg, against the opinion of "the powers," it is declared Leopold will not accept the crown.

#### IRELAND.

**Famine in the County of Mayo.**—There are not fewer than 150,000 men, women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo. This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of a gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blisse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring in a part of the county a

population of 200,000

creatures.

In WALES an insurrection of a serious nature had been made by some of the working classes. "The accounts to day," says a London paper of the 7th, "from the disturbed districts in Wales are very gloomy. We have not seen any letters, but it is said that sixteen of the rioters had been killed, and a considerable number wounded. The soldiers had suffered very considerably, eighteen taken prisoners and disarmed. It is added that

when the last accounts came away, the remaining soldiers, about 200 in number, the Magistrates, and upwards of one hundred of the principal people in the neighborhood, had taken refuge in Marton Castle, the seat of Mr. Crawshaw, from which they were afraid to remove till reinforcements arrived."

Letters received in London, announce the capture of Fayal by the Portuguese squadron. St. George's and the island of Pico had been captured previously.

Bologna, May 19.—The Austrian garrison will quit Ancona after the arrival of 10,000 Irishmen, who are to enter the Pope's army, the Swiss having refused to serve him any longer.

Vienna, May 25.—It is reported that a Congress of the Great Powers of Europe is about to be held at Aix la Chapelle, to settle the affairs of Belgium and Poland.

A camp of 80,000 men will, it is said, be formed in the plain of Wels.

Augustburg Gaz.

In Portugal affairs seem at length to have assumed a determinate character, and this is decidedly belligerent; and, according to accounts from Lisbon, the French have commenced reprisals by capturing three Portuguese coasting vessels, off the mouth of the Tagus. There is but little doubt that the terms offered by the French Government to Don Miguel have been refused, and that he is already beginning to feel the effects of his besotted councils.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, July 28.

#### TEN DAYS LATER.

The packet ship President, Captain Champlin, from London, arrived yesterday; she brings London dates of the 18th, and Portsmouth of the 19th June. Through some untoward accident, we have not received our regular files of papers by this conveyance, and in consequence, our extracts are not as connected or as comprehensive as we could desire.

General Diebitsch has gained no advantage by the battle of Ostrolenka. He seems not to have dared to follow up the gallant Poles, who, gathered round their capital, presented as imposing a front, as previous to the late engagement; whilst the great object of all their Generalissimo's operations, the rising of the inhabitants of Russian Poland, has been fully obtained. If our hopes do not deceive us, important indeed must be the consequence of this movement in the Russo-Polish provinces. Their population, added to that of the Kingdom of Poland, will form a numerical force, sufficient to conquer and maintain Polish independence.

The Polish State Gazette of June 6 contains two reports of Gen. Skrzynecki, dated from Headquarters at Praga, on the 1st and 2d of June. The first gives an account of the reasons (which are already known) why the army fought the battle of Ostrolenka, and afterwards retreated to Praga. The second report is that which gives an account of the defeat of a Russian corps in Lithuania as stated above.

The annexed private letter from Warsaw, which we find in the British Traveller of the 16th June, contains an extract from one of the despatches of the Polish commander above referred to, and a variety of other details.

WARSAW, June 6.—The last letter I wrote to you was under date of the 13th ult. which informed you that the Polish headquarters were at Praga, where they still remain, and nothing has taken place with the main army since then; but, however, the Poles still sing their national song—"Jeszcze Polska nie Zgineta"—(Poland will not be lost as long as we live)—for the news from Lithuania and the Ukraine are good. Gen. Chlapowski has gained a victory over the Russians near Narewka. The following is the translation of the official report of Gen. Skrzynecki to the national government:—

"I have the honor to send to the national government the news just received of the army under the command of Gen. Chlapowski; that General having joined some thousands of the Bialystock insurgents, gained a glorious victory over the enemy, near Narewka, on the 26th of May; it was at the same time when the battle of Ostrolenka took place. The enemy's column, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and five cannon, besides Cossaks, were sent from Brzesc Litewski with the intention of falling upon the insurgents, and were led on by one Ramardt. Gen. Chlapowski got the start of him, and attacked him in the night, and with such success that the Russian corps was surrounded. The Russians lost the five cannon and all the arms, and about 30 men were killed; we lost an officer of the regular troops, four chasseurs of the insurgents, and one horse. The remainder of the enemy's troops were completely defeated and made prisoners.

Gen. Chlapowski took the officers

with him on his march, but ordered the soldiers (prisoners) to be sent to Bielsk by the inhabitants, after their having taken an oath not to serve again against the Poles. Four degenerated inhabitants of that country who conducted the enemy towards us, received their deserved punishment—death. The appearance of Gen. Chlapowski heightened the spirits of the insurgents in that part; the whole population are taking up arms. Besides the successful battle of Narewka, the insurgents

had fallen several times upon the Russian transports, and at Bialostockie Puzey, 120 wagons fell into the hands of the insurgents."

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

Praga, June 2, 1831.

According to news arrived likewise from Volhynia, the insurgents have given battle to the Russians at Haman, which fortress fell into the hands of the insurgents, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. The insurgents were led on by Count Emir Marcaw Rzewuski, whose two sons are in the Polish artillery. It was a hard-fought battle, and 1,200 Russians were left dead on the field; the loss of Alexander Schamler, who was either killed or made prisoner, is much regretted. The rising in that country will be of great consequence to the Russians, as the peasantry are determined to defend the liberty their masters have given them. The Greek clergymen have even joined them, and bless their flags, and some of them join them in the battle. The inhabitants of the Ukraine remember the advantages they enjoyed in the Polish times, and have sworn to assist the Poles in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The Russians have sent troops in the environs of Sandomierz, and nearly 15,000 regular troops against them. It is said, that danger threatens the Russians likewise from other sides, as, according to the news from Odessa, 2000 infantry were shipped to reinforce the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, as the Russians do not trust the Turkish assurances of peace. General Rudiger, with his corps and a part of Drassowaki's corps, has entered the country, and taken up his headquarters at Werbkowice; he has 6000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. The Jews at Krabiszow and Laszow are assisting the Russians all they can, and lead them to the houses of those persons known as patriots.

LONDON, June 18.—The progress of the Polish detachments into the north is marvellous. It proves the general support of the country, and the utter contempt of the Generals for the boasted resources of Russia, the entire advance being on the high road towards St. Petersburg. By the last accounts, the Polish Generals had reached Kalvary, and Mariampol, from 220 to 260 miles from Warsaw, and within 30 miles of the central city of Kowno, parallel with Troki and Wilna, and near them. What is more, they had, aided by the insurrection, fought a great and decisive battle at Mariampol, where the Russians, under Sacken, appeared to have concentrated; and it ended in the route and dispersion of the latter. It appears in fact to have been a most desperate conflict, for the town was retaken twice, and taken thrice, by assault—the Russians being finally expelled, and it is said dispersed in a country of deadly hostility, and near which they had recently been committing the most frightful enormities. Such a defeat of the Russians, and the occupation of the towns above named, must carry the military operations of the Poles to the Dwina, so as entirely to separate Petersburg from Poland!

The effect of this occupation of the country lying between Diebitsch and Petersburg, is the cutting off his communication with his Government, and the capture of all those trains of depots by which his army has, till now, been maintained. His movements illustrate his embarrassment. His army have crossed the Narew, and fallen back towards the Prussian frontiers, where he receives treacherous supplies; and he is probably endeavoring to establish a communication with Thorn, a Prussian town of the Vistula, as the means of obtaining the cargoes, which in such profusion, have been sent to the neutral port of Dantzic, once the outlet of Poland, and destined ere long to be so again. Such results of that possession will not be lost on the Poles of those districts, now Prussian.

The wide spread of the insurrection is proved by the late bloody battle at Herman, in the Ukraine, nearly six hundred miles from Warsaw, and on the south-eastern verge of ancient Poland.

This is a new feature of the war, and it proves that all Poland will be free, and as we have maintained, ever since their first fatal repulse at Praga, that THE RUSSIANS WILL BE DRIVEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

The French opposition papers speak of continued disturbances indicative of discontent with the government of Louis Philip. The ministerial papers, however, represent matters in a different light, and there does not in fact appear to be sufficient grounds for apprehending, at the present moment at least, that any serious opposition has been organized.

There are some indications of a misunderstanding between the French and Russian governments, but they do not come in a sufficiently tangible form, to justify the belief that they are of importance.

Don Miguel has refused to comply with the requisitions of the French cabinet, and has published an explanation of the circumstances attending it. The motive assigned is curious; it is, that it was beneath his dignity to reply to the demands of a consul, and that such demands could only be listened to from an ambassador. He had, however, determined to treat immediately with France through the medium of his allies. These allies are no doubt the

British, and it cannot be expected under the circumstances of the case, that their interference will be of any avail. The French squadron has in the meantime captured the Brigantine Constantine coming from Para, besides the brig of war Urania, which we already knew had arrived at Brest. Don Pedro had reached Cherbourg, and we shall now learn whether his presence will in the present juncture produce any effect on the state of Portugal.

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#### THE POLES.

The following melancholy reflections concerning the prospects of this gallant people, are copied from the editorial columns of the New York American:—"The state of Polish affairs, as gathered from papers received by the last mail, is at the moment peculiarly affecting. The movements of Skrzynecki throughout the struggle, have proved how imperiously he felt the necessity of avoiding a general battle, and staking the fate of his country upon the hazard of a single conflict. His tactics, therefore, hitherto have consisted in a series of desultory skirmishes, which, while they gradually diminished the hordes of the enemy, deprived the Russian general of the advantage of numbers, and prevented any overwhelming combination of his gigantic forces. Again, it has been of the first consequence, from the character of the Polish troops, that they should constantly keep the field, be ready to throw themselves wherever an opportunity to strike a blow was presented, and avoid, at almost any risk, being cramped in their movements by a cordon of the enemy. These advantages, by which alone he could hope to protract so desperate a struggle, Skrzynecki's energy and talents for strategy have, until lately, preserved for his countrymen. His genius for war has displayed itself not more by the success of his movements in action, than by the judgment with which he has met the manoeuvres, and the skill with which he has foiled the tactics of his practised opponent.

The late engagement, however, shows, we fear, too plainly, that Diebitsch, with the forces he has at his command, will at last be able to fulfil the instructions of his master, in the occupation of Warsaw. The victory, it is true, declared in favor of the brave Poles, by leaving them in possession of the field of battle, but it was such a triumph as they cannot afford to purchase often at the same cost. The loss on the part of the Russians, though said to be double that of the Poles, is unimportant in comparison to that of the latter, when its effects upon their cause is considered. Skrzynecki, unable to sell his men at so dear a rate, had been compelled to withdraw from the ground he had made his own. Every step he now takes circumscribes his choice of a field of battle, and, if the Russian line be well preserved, must gradually hedge him in upon Warsaw, and compel the Poles to make their last stand in their capital. Where they are to look for assistance in this last emergency, Heaven only knows—Prussia and Austria are out of the question; England will not go beyond a useless intercession at the court of St. Petersburg; and France, if she does move, will come too late. But though France is too far, "God is not too high." That desponding national adage may yet be falsified; and the same power whose storms dispersed the formidable battalions that were collected to crush the present struggle in its infancy, and who sent the pestilence to prevent them from re-uniting, may yet avert the extraordinary and awful spectacle which this second destruction of a glorious people must afford."

The fortress of Ham, in which the Ex-Ministers of France are to be confined for life, was the last place which surrendered to the Allies, at the close of that memorable campaign which gave peace to Europe.

#### NOTES.

**Smile.**—John Laughman, aged about 30 years, having a wife and three children, residing near Adams town, in Adams county, committed suicide on the 18th ult. He took a hank of yarn and tied it to a small grub near the house, in presence of his wife. She asked him what he was going to do. He replied that he was to hang himself. Alarmed at this, she started to get her new husband, but his undertaking, but by the time she returned, the deed was done, he had passed that bourn from which no traveller returns.

A person named Abraham Hauser, of Derry township, Columbia county, Pa. was last week arrested and committed to prison, as one of a gang of counterfeiters, who are at present carrying on an extensive business in Pennsylvania. According to the affidavit of one of them, the gang were preparing plates for the Westchester and Little York Banks, the latter of which was nearly ready to go into operation.



himself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the Cabinet favorable to the new-born opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciations of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet.—That a wish to bring Major Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects, and produced this result.

You require of me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact.—The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and, therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course.—But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, does not, in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said as to yourself) as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty.—My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject, is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &c.

F. P. BLAIR.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

#### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

**Bloody conflict in Poland—advance of the Russians—retreat of the Poles upon Warsaw.**

The packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Captain Allen, arrived at New York on Friday evening from Liverpool.—By this conveyance the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their usual supply of foreign papers, including London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th June.

Such of the contents of these papers as relate to the progress of the Polish Revolution, are full of interest. A bloody engagement has taken place between the main armies of the Russians and the Poles, led respectively by Diebitsch and Skrzynecki in person, which resulted disastrously for the latter.—Their brilliant successes, so recently reported, have suddenly given place to alarming reverses.

The Prussia State Gazette of June 2d, contains the following interesting details, received from the Polish capital:

WARSAW, May 29.—A relation of the most recent operations published to-day, says:—The chief object of the movement of our army towards Tychosin and Lomza, was to enable a corps under the command of Gen. Chlapowski to reach Lithuania, in order to afford assistance to the insurgents in that province. This point having been attained—as the Commander-in-Chief found it impossible to induce the Russian Guards to give battle, and as the junction of Marshal Diebitsch with the guards would give a combined force far superior to his own—he determined to return to his former position, while Gen. Gielgud, who it was intended should enter the northern part of Lithuania, began his march upon Lomza. Marshal Diebitsch, in the meantime, having effected his junction with the Guards, determined to cut off our army from Warsaw. The gallant resistance of the 21th corps, under Gen. Lubinski, which forced its way at the point of the bayonet through a force three times its own strength, enabled General Skrzynecki to pursue his march.

On the 25th the Guards attacked Gen. Lubinski, whose corps formed our rear, at the same time that Diebitsch was advancing in the direction of Czyzew. Our army was already on the right bank of the Narew, and the rear only remained on the opposite bank. On the 26th the attack was renewed, commanded by Marshal Diebitsch in person. The Polish General drew near to Ostrolenka, and the enemy's march was arrested by the fire the

battalions had kindled in the town.—General Lubinski crossed the Narew and burnt the bridge, but not so effectually as to prevent its being quickly restored. Accordingly Gen. Schakoffski, supported by a tremendous artillery, succeeded in crossing the river. A most violent combat ensued: the enemy vainly endeavored to convey large masses to the right bank; our troops defended themselves most brilliantly. The carnage was dreadful, and lasted several hours, during which our troops in vain endeavored to force the enemy back to the other side of the river, who, on his part was also vainly striving to effect his purpose. The chief point of contention was the bridge, and a long elevated dyke which passes along the marshy shore of the Narew, and the nature of the ground contributed much to give the battle a sanguinary character. They fought man to man, & thousands were killed by being thrown over the dyke. The Russian troops displayed a degree of courage and resolution far superior to what they had shown in the preceding part of the campaign. An unusual heat increased the labor of the day. The Russians threw away their knapsacks to be more at ease. At length, towards evening, fatigued by their exertions, and unable to overcome the resistance of our gallant troops, the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the river, and we remained in possession of the field of battle, upon which the Commander-in-Chief passed the night in order to provide for the relief of the wounded. To have recommenced the battle would have tended to no result: as Gen. Gielgud had full time to effect his march over Lomza, the Commander-in-Chief therefore resolved to retreat over Rozan to Pultusk.

This march was effected in perfect order, and without being in any way disturbed by the enemy, who it appears, had suffered too severely to follow us. To estimate the loss on both sides is as yet impossible. On our side from three to four thousand men are *hors du combat*; but it appears certain that though the Commander-in-Chief with his usual caution avoids all allusion to the loss of the enemy, it must be at least double ours. Four regiments, one of them the Guards, that first attempted to pass the river were cut to pieces.—We lost neither artillery, baggage or prisoners; a few stragglers alone can have fallen into the enemy's hands during the retreat. We have taken only 200 prisoners. Generals Kicki and Kaminski, have been killed. Two other Generals, Pac, and Bogustowski have been slightly wounded. According to the statement of the prisoners, three Russian Generals have been killed. The severe service which our troops have had to pass through, has induced the Commander-in-Chief to allow a few days' rest at Praga.

The intelligence that the Polish army, after a sanguinary battle, was approaching the capital spread consternation here; but the frank statement of General Skrzynecki has tended for the present to tranquillize the public mind. Two fresh regiments of infantry, and several squadrons of cavalry have already proceeded to the camp.

From the Journal des Debats.

We can vouch for the authenticity of the following news:—"The States of several counties of Hungary, taking pattern by that of Bartz, have had the boldness to address representations to their king Francis, in which they remind him of the services rendered to Hungary by Poland, in the wars against the Turks, and of the great mistake committed by Austria when she sacrificed that country which protected her against Russia, to a sordid and momentary interest. They now call, first, for the instantaneous revocation of the ordinances prohibiting the exportation of arms and provisions to Poland; secondly, for the convocation of the diet to deliberate upon the best means of assuaging the sufferings of the Poles. We are ignorant of the effect of these representations."

The Belgian Congress elected Prince Leopold King, by a vote of 152 out of 195; but as Belgium yet claims Luxembourg, against the opinion of "the powers," it is declared Leopold will not accept the crown.

#### IRELAND.

**Famine in the County of Mayo.**—There are not fewer than 150,000 men, women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo.—This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of a gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blosse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring in a part of the county alone, a population of 150,000 human creatures.

In WALES an insurrection of a serious nature has been made by some of the working classes.

"The accounts to day," says a London paper of the 7th, "from the disturbed districts in Wales are very gloomy. We have not seen any letters, but it is said that sixteen of the rioters had been killed, and a considerable number wounded. The soldiers had suffered very considerably; eighteen taken prisoners and disarmed. It is added that

when the last accounts came away, the remaining soldiers, about 200 in number, the Magistrates, and upwards of one hundred of the principal people in the neighborhood, had taken refuge in Marten Castle, the seat of Mr. Crawshaw, from which they were afraid to remove till reinforcements arrived."

Letters received in London, announce the capture of Fayal by the Portuguese squadron. St. George's and the island of Pico had been captured previously.

Bologna, May 19.—The Austrian garrison will quit Ancona after the arrival of 10,000 Irishmen, who are to enter the Pope's army, the Swiss having refused to serve him any longer.

Vienna, May 25.—It is reported that a Congress of the Great Powers of Europe is about to be held at Aix la Chapelle, to settle the affairs of Belgium and Poland.

A camp of 80,000 men will, it is said, be formed in the plain of Wels.

#### Angsburg Gaz.

In Portugal affairs seem at length to have assumed a determinate character, and this is decidedly intelligent; and, according to accounts from Lisbon, the French have commenced reprisals by capturing three Portuguese coasting vessels, off the mouth of the Tagus.—There is but little doubt that the terms offered by the French Government to Don Miguel have been refused, and that he is already beginning to feel the effects of his besotted councils.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, July 28.

#### TEN DAYS LATER.

The packet ship President, Captain Champlin, from London, arrived yesterday; she brings London dates of the 18th, and Portsmouth of the 19th June. Through some untoward accident, we have not received our regular files of papers by this conveyance, and in consequence our extracts are not as connected or as comprehensive as we could desire.

General Diebitsch has gained no advantage by the battle of Ostrolenka.—He seems not to have dared to follow up the gallant Poles, who, gathered round their capital presented as imposing a front, as previous to the late engagement; whilst the great object of all their Generalissimo's operations, the rising of the inhabitants of Russian Poland, has been fully obtained. If our hopes do not deceive us, important indeed must be the consequence of this movement in the Russo-Polish provinces. Their population, added to that of the Kingdom of Poland, will form a numerical force, sufficient to conquer and maintain Polish independence.

The Polish State Gazette of June 6 contains two reports of Gen. Skrzynecki, dated from Headquarters at Praga, on the 1st and 2d of June. The first gives an account of the reasons (which are already known) why the army fought the battle of Ostrolenka, and afterwards retreated to Praga. The second report is that which gives an account of the defeat of a Russian corps in Lithuania as stated above.

The annexed private letter from Warsaw, which we find in the British Traveller of the 16th June, contains an extract from one of the despatches of the Polish commander above referred to, and a variety of other details.

WARSAW, June 6.—The last letter I wrote to you was under date of the 13th ult., which informed you that the Polish headquarters were at Praga, where they still remain, and nothing has taken place with the main army since then; but, however, the Poles still sing their national song—"Jeszcze Polska nie Zgineta"—(Poland will not be lost as long as we live)—for the news from Lithuania and the Ukraine are good.—Gen. Chlapowski has gained a victory over the Russians near Narewka.—The following is the translation of the official report of Gen. Skrzynecki to the national government:—

"I have the honor to send to the national government the news just received of the army under the command of Gen. Chlapowski; that General having joined some thousands of the Bialystock insurgents, gained a glorious victory over the enemy, near Narewka, on the 25th of May; it was at the same time when the battle of Ostrolenka took place. The enemy's column, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and five cannons, besides Cossaks, were sent from Brzesz-Liewski with the intention of falling upon the insurgents, and were led on by one Raugardt. Gen. Chlapowski got the start of him, and attacked him in the night, and with such success that the Russian corps was surrounded. The Russians lost the five cannons and all the arms, and about 50 men were killed; we lost an officer of the regular troops, four chassours of the insurgents, and one horse. The remainder of the enemy's troops were completely defeated and made prisoners.

Gen. Chlapowski took the officers with him on his march, but ordered the soldiers (prisoners) to be sent to Bielisk by the inhabitants, after their having taken an oath not to serve again against the Poles. Four degenerated inhabitants of that country who conducted the enemy towards us, received their deserved punishment—death.—The appearance of Gen. Chlapowski heightened the spirits of the insurgents in that part; the whole population are taking up arms. Besides the successful battle of Narewka, the insurgents

had fallen several times upon the Russian transports, and at Bialostockiey Puzey, 120 wagons fell into the hands of the insurgents."

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

Praga, June 2, 1831.

According to news arrived likewise from Volhynia, the insurgents have given battle to the Russians at Haman, which fortress fell into the hands of the insurgents, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. The insurgents were led on by Count Emir Martaw Rzewuski, whose two sons are in the Polish artillery. It was a hard-fought battle, and 1,200 Russians were left dead on the field; the loss of Alexander Schamki, who was either killed or made prisoner, is much regretted. The rising in that country will be of great consequence to the Russians, as the peasantry are determined to defend the liberty their masters have given them. The Greek clergyman have even joined them, and bless their flags; and some of them join them in the battle. The inhabitants of the Ukraine remember the advantages they enjoyed in the Polish times, and have sworn to assist the Poles in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The Russians have sent troops in the environs of Zytemierz and Berdyezoff, so that the insurgents have 15,000 regular troops against them. But it is said, that danger threatens the Russians likewise from other sides, as, according to the news from Odessa, 2000 infantry were shipped to reinforce the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, as the Russians do not trust the Turkish assurances of peace. General Rudiger, with his corps and a part of Drassowaki's corps, has entered the country, and taken up his headquarters at Werbkowice; he has 6000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. The Jews at Krabiszow and Lasezow are assisting the Russians all they can, and lead them to the houses of those persons known as patriots.

LONDON, June 18.—The progress of the Polish detachments into the north is marvellous. It proves the general support of the country, and the utter contempt of the Generals for the boasted resources of Russia, the entire advance being on the high road towards St. Petersburg. By the last accounts, the Polish Generals had reached Kalvary, and Mariampol, from 220 to 260 miles from Warsaw, and within 30 miles of the central city of Kowno, parallel with Troki and Wilna, and near them. What is more, they had, aided by the insurrection, fought a great and decisive battle at Mariampol, where the Russians, under Sacken, appear to have concentrated; and it ended in the route and dispersion of the latter. It appears in fact to have been a most desperate conflict, for the town was retaken twice, and taken thrice, by assault—the Russians being finally expelled, and it is said dispersed in a country of deadly hostility, and near which they had recently been committing the most frightful enormities.—Such a defeat of the Russians, and the occupation of the towns above named, must carry the military operations of the Poles to the Dwina, so as entirely to separate Petersburg from Poland!

The effect of this occupation of the country lying between Diebitsch and Petersburg, is the cutting off his communication with his Government, and the capture of all those trains of depots by which his army has, till now, been maintained. His movements illustrate his embarrassment. His army have crossed the Narew, and fallen back towards the Prussian frontiers, where he receives treacherous supplies; and he is probably endeavoring to establish a communication with Thorn, a Prussian town on the Vistula, as the means of obtaining the cargoes, which in such profusion, have been sent to the neutral port of Danzig, once the outlet of Poland, and destined ere long to be so again. Such results of that possession will not be lost on the Poles of those districts, now Prussian.

The wide spread of the insurrection is proved by the late bloody battle at Herman in the Ukraine, nearly six hundred miles from Warsaw, and on the south-eastern verge of ancient Poland.

This is a new feature of the war, and it proves that all Poland will be rare; and as we have maintained, ever since their first fatal repulse at Praga, that the Russians will be driven out of the country.

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**Supra.**—John Loughman, aged about 50 years, having a wife and three children residing near Mount-crown, in Adams county, committed suicide on the 15th ult. He took a hank of yarn and tied it to a small grub near the house in presence of his wife. She asked him what he was going to do.—He replied he was going to hang himself. "Manno!" in this information, she started to get her neighbors to prevent his doing any harm, but at the time she returned, he was dead & down he had passed that hour from which no traveller returns.

York Gaz.

A person named Abraham House, of Deery township, Columbia county, Pa. was last week arrested and committed to prison as one of a gang of counterfeiters who are at present carrying on an extensive business in Pennsylvania. According to the affidavit of one of them, the gang were preparing plates for the Westchester and Little York Banks, the latter of which was nearly ready to go into operation.



### Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of August, next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz.

#### A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected



**Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses,** fronting on Baltimore-street, and Two 2 story Brick BACK BUILDINGS.



**Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses,** fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Bessel.

ALSO,

#### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickle and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story



**Log Dwelling-house,** double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Bond.

ALSO,

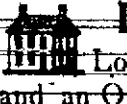
#### A Lot of Woodland,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Bomgartner, Jacob Eckenrode and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Eckenrode.

ALSO,

#### All the Interest of William Nickell in a Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Munteroff, John Collins and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story



**Log Dwelling-house,** Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. Nickell.

ALSO,

*All the Interest of Benjamin M. Creary in*

#### A Tract of Land,

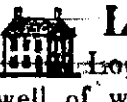
Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bell, Jacob Laughinbaugh and others, containing 380 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded



**Dwelling-house,** Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, Log Stable, two Orchards, and a well of water—Also,

#### A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 3 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story



**Log Dwelling-house,** Log Shop, Log Stable with a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Benjamin M. Creary.

ALSO,

*All the Interest of Sebastian Henffer, Sen.*

#### In a Hall Lot of Ground,

In Abbottstown, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lots of Joseph Barling and others, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 17, on which are erected a one-story

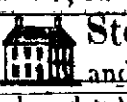


**Dwelling-house,** part Log and part Brick, and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Sebastian Henffer, Sen.

ALSO,

#### Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Heidlersburg, Tyrone township, Adams county, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos 6 and 7, on which are erected a two-story

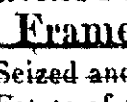


**Stone Dwelling-house,** and one-story Log Shop. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Fitzgerald.

ALSO,

#### A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 16, on which are erected a one-story



**Frame Rough-cast Shop.** Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Garret Vanorsdalen.

W. M. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 26.

### Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on Saturday the 6th of August next, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order, G. ARMOR, O. S. July 26.

### Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy township, on Saturday the 6th of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By Order, J. BENNER, O. S. July 26.

Elizabeth Hammacher, (by her next friend, James Robeson.)

vs. Samuel Hammacher.

ALIAS SUBPENA FOR DIVORCE

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

SAMUEL HAMMACHER.

YOU are hereby commanded, as

you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to answer the petition of libel of the said Elizabeth, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth, your Wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1831.

HENRY STOUFFER,

vs.

Charles Bonner, John Bonner,

William Bonner, John Black, (son

of John Black, late John Bonner,

deceased,) William Kinrade, and

Hannah, his wife, (late Hannah

Bonner) John Tuland, and Eliza

beth, his wife; Robert Bonner,

Francis Bonner; also the children

of Martha M. Miller, late deceased,

viz. William M. Miller, Susan M.

Miller, John M. Miller, and James

Ross M. Miller, the grandson of

said Martha M. Miller, and son of

James Ross M. Miller, deceased;

and the children of Alexander Bon-

ner, deceased, viz. Amanda & John

Alexander Bonner.

THE above named parties, and all

others interested, will take no-

tice, that I will execute this Writ on

Tuesday the 9th day of August next,

by holding an INQUEST on the pre-

mises, viz. a Tract of Land, situate in

Latimore township, Adams county,

bounded by lands of John Bonner, Geo.

Myers and others, containing about

115 Acres—to ascertain whether the

same can be divided to and among the

different parties, according to their just

proportions—and if so, to divide the

same accordingly. But if the same

cannot be divided, without prejudice

to or spoiling the whole, then to value

and appraise the same undivided, ac-

cording to law.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys-

burg, July 19, 1831.

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### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of August next.

### Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

[July 12]

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### A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Shoemakers' LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

M. C. CLARKSON.

July 19.

### General Synod

OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Clerical and lay delegates ap-

pointed by the different District

Synods, are requested to assemble at

Frederick, Md. on the 30th day, and

last Sunday of October next. At this

Synod will be called upon to transact

business of vital importance to the

Church, advisory brethren will be

cheerfully received, if due information

of their intention to be present, be given

to the subscribers.

DAVID F. SCHAEFFER,

Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12.

### At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the thirty-first

day of May, A. D. one thousand eight

hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel

Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires,

Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the

service of the Rule granted at the last

Court on all the Heirs and Legal Re-

presentatives of

On motion—

THE COURT Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tives of said deceased, to wit: John

Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas.

Black, Margaret, intermarried with

David Hamilton, Esq. William Ham-

ilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Ham-

ilton, James Hamilton, George Ham-

ilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Ham-

ilton—to be and appear at the next Or-

phans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg,

for the county of Adams, on the 22d

day of August next, to shew cause why

the Real Estate of said deceased, men-

tioned and described in the writ of par-

tition or valuation, should not be sold,

agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this

Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

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